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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib. S. 28.*

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LETTERS

From a FARMER in Pennſylvania *to the inhabitants of the* Britiſh *colonies.*

LETTER XII.

My dear Countrymen,

SOME ſtates have loſt their liberty by *particular accidents*, but this calamity is generally owing to the *decay of virtue*. A *people* is travelling faſt to deſtruction when *individuals* conſider *their* intereſts as diſtinct from *thoſe of the publick*. Such notions are fatal to their country, and to themſelves. Yet how many are there ſo *weak* and *ſordid* as to *think* they perform *all the offices of life* if they earneſtly endeavour to increaſe their own *wealth*, *power*, and *credit*, without the leaſt regard for the ſociety under the protection of which they live; who, if they can make an *immediate profit to themſelves*, by lending their aſſiſtance to thoſe whoſe projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their *dexterity*, and believe themſelves entitled to the character of *able politicians!* Miſerable men! of whom it is hard to ſay whether they ought to be moſt the objects of *pity* or *contempt*, but whoſe opinions are certainly as *deteſtable* as their practices are *deſtructive*.

Though I always reflect, with a high pleaſure, on the integrity and underſtanding of my countrymen (which, joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every bleſſing they enjoy, will, I hope, enſure to them, and their poſterity, all temporal and eternal happineſs) yet when I conſider that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart, at this threatening period, is ſo full of apprehenſion as not to permit me to believe but that there may be ſome on this continent *againſt whom you ought to be upon your guard*. Men who either hold*, or expect to hold, certain advantages, by ſetting examples of ſervility to their countrymen; men who trained to the employment, or ſelf taught by a natural verſatility of genius, ſerve as decoys for drawing the innocent and unwary into ſnares; it is not to be doubted but that ſuch men will diligently beſtir themſelves on this, and every like occaſion, to ſpread the infection of their meanneſs as far as they can. On the plans *they* have adopted, this is *their* courſe; *this* is the method to recommend themſelves to their *patrons*.

From *them* we ſhall learn how *pleaſant* and *profitable* a thing it is to be, for our SUBMISSIVE behaviour, *well ſpoken of* at *St. James's*, or *St. Stephen's*, at *Guildhall*, or the *Royal Exchange*. Specious fallacies will be dreſſed up, with all the arts of deluſion, to perſuade one colony to *diſtinguiſh herſelf from another* by unbecoming condeſcenſions, *which will ſerve the ambitious purpoſes of great men* at home, and therefore will be thought *to entitle their aſſiſtants in obtaining them* to conſiderable rewards.

Our tears will be excited, our hopes will be awakened. It will be inſinuated to us, with a plauſible affectation of *wiſdom* and *concern*, how *prudent* it is to pleaſe the *powerful*, how *dangerous* to provoke them; and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpoſe of the ſoul, in cold inactive expectation, "that if there is any requeſt to be made compliance will obtain a favourable attention."

Our *vigilance* and our *union* are *ſucceſs* and *ſafety*; our *negligence* and our *diviſion* are *diſtreſs* and *death*: They are *worſe*; they are *ſhame* and *ſlavery*. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing liſtleſneſs of *overweening ſloth* and the feveriſh activity of that *ill informed zeal* which buſies itſelf in maintaining *little mean* and *narrow* opinions. Let us, with a truly wiſe *generoſity* and *charity*, baniſh and diſcourage all *illiberal diſtinctions*, which may ariſe from differences in *ſituation*, forms of *government*, or modes of *religion*. Let us conſider ourſelves as MEN, FREEMEN, CHRISTIAN FREEMEN, *ſeparated from the reſt of the world*, and *firmly bound together* by the *ſame rights*, *intereſts*, and *dangers*. Let *theſe* keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the GREAT OBJECTS which we muſt CONTINUALLY REGARD in order to *preſerve thoſe rights*, to *promote thoſe intereſts*, and to *avert thoſe dangers*.

Let theſe *truths* be indelibly impreſſed on our minds *that we cannot be* HAPPY *without being* FREE; that we cannot be free *without being ſecure in our property*; that we cannot be ſecure in our property *if*, *without our conſent*, *others may*, *as by right*, *take it away*; that *taxes impoſed on us by Parliament* do thus take it away; that *duties laid for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing money* are taxes; that attempts to lay ſuch duties *ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed*; that this oppoſition can never be effectual *unleſs it is the united effort of theſe provinces*; that therefore BENEVOLENCE *of temper towards each other*, and UNANIMITY *of counſels*, are eſſential to the welfare of the whole; and laſtly, that for this reaſon every man amongſt us who in any manner would encourage either *diſſenſion*, *diffidence*, or *indifference*, between theſe colonies, is an enemy to *himſelf* and to *his country*.

The belief of theſe truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indiſpenſably neceſſary to your happineſs. I beſeech you, therefore, "* teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you ſit in your houſes, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you riſe up."

What have theſe colonies to *aſk* while they continue free? Or what have they to *dread* but inſidious attempts to ſubvert their freedom? *Their proſperity* does not depend on *miniſterial favours*, *doled* out to *particular* provinces. *They* form *one* political body, of which *each colony* is *a member*. *Their happineſs* is founded on *their conſtitution*, and is to be promoted by preſerving that conſtitution in unabated vigour, *throughout every part*. A ſpot, a ſpeck of decay, however ſmall the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may ſeem from the vitals, ſhould be alarming. We have *all the rights* requiſite for our proſperity. The *legal authority* of *Great Britain* may indeed lay hard reſtrictions upon us; but, like the ſpear of *Telephus*, it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindneſs will inſtruct and compel us, after ſome time, to diſcover, in our *induſtry* and *frugality*, ſurpriſing remedies, *if our rights continue unviolated*; for as long as the *products* of our *labour*, and the *rewards* of our *care*, can properly be called *our own*, ſo long it will be worth our while to be *induſtrious* and *frugal*. But if when we plow, ſow, reap, gather, and threſh, we find that we plow, ſow, reap, gather, and threſh, *for others*, whoſe PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION *how much* they ſhall *take*, and *how much* they ſhall *leave*, WHY ſhould we repeat the unprofitable toil? *Horſes* and *oxen* are content with *that portion of the fruits of their work* which their *owners* aſſign them in order to keep them ſtrong enough to raiſe ſucceſſive crops, but even *theſe beaſts* will not ſubmit to draw for their maſters until they are *ſubdued* by *whips* and *goads*. Let us take care of our rights, and we *therein* take care of *our proſperity*. "SLAVERY IS EVER PRECEDED BY SLEEP†." *Individuals* may be *dependent* on Miniſters, if they pleaſe. STATES SHOULD SCORN IT; and, if *you* are not wanting *to yourſelves*, you will have a *proper regard* paid *you* by *thoſe* to whom if you are not *reſpectable* you will be *contemptible*. But----------if *we have already forgot* the *reaſons* that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourſelves two years ago; if *our zeal* for the publick good is *worn out* before the *homeſpun clothes* which it cauſed us to have made; if *our reſolutions* are *ſo faint* as, by our preſent conduct, to *condemn* our own late *ſucceſsful* example; if *we are not affected* by any reverence for the memory of our anceſtors, who tranſmitted to us that freedom in which they had been bleſſed; if *we are not animated* by any regard for poſterity, to whom, by the moſt ſacred obligations, we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance; THEN, indeed, any *Miniſter*, or any *tool* of a Miniſter, or any *creature* of a tool of a Miniſter, or any *lower inſtrument* ‡ *of Adminiſtration* §, if lower there be, is a *perſonage* whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I ſhall be extremely ſorry if any man miſtakes my meaning in any thing I have ſaid. Officers employed by the Crown are, while according to the laws they conduct themſelves, entitled to legal obedience, and ſincere reſpect. Theſe it is a duty to render them, and theſe no good or prudent perſon will withhold; but when theſe officers, through raſhneſs, or deſign, deſire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper conceſſions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts ſhould be conſidered as equal injuries to the Crown and people, and ſhould be courageouſly and conſtantly oppoſed. To ſuffer our ideas to be confounded by *names* on ſuch occaſions would be an *inexcuſable weakneſs*, and probably an *irremediable errour*.

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We find a new kind of Miniſter lately ſpoken of at home, "THE MINISTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." The term ſeems to have peculiar propriety when referred to the colonies, *with a different meaning annexed to it* from that in which it is taken there. By the word "Miniſter" we may underſtand not only a *ſervant of the Crown* but a *man of influence* among the Commons, who regard themſelves as having a ſhare in the *ſovereignty* over us. The "Miniſter OF the Houſe" may, on a point reſpecting the colonies, be ſo ſtrong that the Miniſter of the Crown IN the Houſe, if he is a diſtinct perſon, may not chooſe, even where his ſentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account; for though I have the higheſt opinion of the deference of the Houſe for the King's Miniſter, yet he may be ſo good natured as not to put it to the teſt, except it be for the mere and immediate profit of his maſter or himſelf.

But whatever kind of Miniſter he is that attempts to innovate *a ſingle iota* in the privileges of theſe colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppoſe*; and that you will never ſuffer yourſelves to be either *cheated* or *frightened* into any *unworthy obſequiouſneſs*. On ſuch emergencies you may ſurely, without preſumption, believe that ALMIGHTY GOD himſelf will look down upon your righteous conteſt with gracious approbation. You will be a "*band of brothers*," cemented by the deareſt ties; and ſtrengthened with inconceivable ſupplies of force and conſtancy, by that ſympathetick ardour which animates good men confederated in a good cauſe. Your *honour* and *welfare* will be, as they now are, moſt intimately concerned; and beſides, *you are aſſigned by Divine Providence*, in the appointed order of things, the *protectors of unborn ages*, whoſe *fate* depends upon your *virtue*. Whether *they* ſhall ariſe the *generous* and *indiſputable heirs* of the nobleſt patrimonies, or the *daſtardly* and *hereditary drudges* of imperious taſkmaſters, YOU MUST DETERMINE.

To diſcharge this double duty to *yourſelves*, and to your *poſterity*, you have nothing to do but to call forth into uſe the *good ſenſe* and *ſpirit* of which you are poſſeſſed. You have nothing to do but to conduct your affairs *peaceably*, *prudently*, *firmly*, *jointly*. By *theſe means* you will ſupport the character of *freemen*, without loſing that of *faithful ſubjects*; a good character in any government, one of the beſt under a *Britiſh* government. You will *prove* that *Americans* have that true *magnanimity* of ſoul that can reſent injuries, without falling into rage; and that though your devotion to *Great Britain* is the moſt affectionate, yet you can make PROPER DISTINCTIONS, and know what you owe *to yourſelves* as well as *to her*. You will, at the ſame time that you advance your *intereſts*, advance your *reputation*. You will convince the world of the *juſtice of your demands*, and the *purity of your intentions*. While all mankind muſt, with unceaſing applauſes, confeſs that YOU indeed DESERVE liberty who ſo *well underſtand* it, ſo *paſſionately love* it, ſo *temperately enjoy* it, and ſo *wiſely*, *bravely*, and *virtuouſly aſſert*, *maintain*, and *defend* it.

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* It is not intended, by theſe words, to throw any reflection upon Gentlemen becauſe they are poſſeſſed of offices, for many of them are certainly men of virtue and lovers of their country; but ſuppoſed obligations of *gratitude*, and *honour*, may induce them to be ſilent. Whether theſe obligations *ought to be* regarded or not is not ſo much to be conſidered by others, in the judgment they form of thoſe gentlemen, as whether *they think* they ought to be regarded. Perhaps, therefore, we ſhall act in the propereſt manner towards them if we neither *reproach* nor *imitate* them. The perſons meant in this letter are the *baſe ſpirited wretches* who may endeavour to *diſtinguiſh themſelves* by their ſordid zeal in defending and promoting meaſures which *they know*, *beyond all queſtion*, to be *deſtructive* to the *juſt rights* and *true intereſts* of their country. It is ſcarcely poſſible to ſpeak of *theſe men* with any degree of *patience*, it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſpeak of them with any degree of *propriety*, for no words can truly deſcribe their *guilt* and *meanneſs*; but every honeſt boſom, on their being mentioned, will *feel* what cannot be *expreſſed*.

If their wickedneſs did not blind them, they might perceive along the coaſt of theſe colonies many ſkeletons of wrecked ambition, which after *diſtinguiſhing themſelves* in the ſupport of the *Stamp Act*, by a courageous contempt of their country, and of juſtice, have been left to linger out their miſerable exiſtence without a Government, Collectorſhip, Secretaryſhip, or any other commiſſion to conſole them, *as well as it could*, for loſs of virtue and reputation; while numberleſs offices have been beſtowed in theſe colonies on people from *Great Britain*, and new ones are continually invented to be thus beſtowed. As a *few great prizes* are put into a lottery to TEMPT *multitudes to loſe*, ſo *here* and *there* an *American* has been raiſed to a good poſt.

"*Apparent* rari nantes *in gurgite vaſto*."

Mr. *Grenville*, indeed, in order to recommend the *Stamp Act*, had the *unequalled* generoſity to pour down a golden ſhower of offices upon *Americans*; and yet theſe *ungrateful* colonies did not thank Mr. *Grenville* for ſhowing his kindneſs to their countrymen, nor *them* for accepting it. How muſt that great ſtateſman have been ſurpriſed to find that the unpoliſhed colonies could not be reconciled to *infamy* by *treachery!* Such a *bountiful* diſpoſition towards us never appeared in any Miniſter before him, and probably never will appear again; for it is *evident* that *ſuch a ſyſtem* of policy is to be eſtabliſhed on this continent as, in a ſhort time, is to render it utterly unneceſſary to uſe the leaſt *art* in order to *conciliate* our approbation of any meaſures. Some of our countrymen may be employed to *fix* chains upon us, but *they* will never be permitted to *hold* them afterwards. So that the utmoſt that any of them can expect is only a *temporary proviſion*, that *may* expire in their own time, but which, they may *be aſſured*, will preclude their children from having any conſideration paid to *them*. NATIVES of *America* muſt ſink into total NEGLECT and CONTEMPT, the moment that *their country* loſes the conſtitutional powers ſhe now poſſeſſes. Moſt ſincerely do I wiſh and pray that every one of us may be convinced of this great truth, that *induſtry* and *integrity* are the "paths of pleaſantneſs," which lead to happineſs.

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* Deuteron. vi. 7.

† Monteſquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, *Book* 14, *Chap.* 13.

‡ "Inſtrumenta regni." *Tacitus's* Ann. *Book* 12, *S.* 66.

§ If any perſon ſhall imagine that he diſcovers in theſe letters the leaſt diſaffection towards our Moſt Excellent Sovereign, and the Parliament of *Great Britain*, or diſlike of the dependence of theſe colonies on that kingdom, I beg that ſuch perſon will not form any judgment on *particular expreſſions*, but will conſider the *tenour of all the letters taken together*. In that caſe I flatter myſelf that every unprejudiced reader will be *convinced* that the true intereſts of *Great Britain* are as dear to me as they ought to be to every good ſubject.

If I am an *enthuſiaſt* in any thing it is in my zeal for the *perpetual dependence* of theſe colonies on their Mother Country; a dependence founded on *mutual benefits*, the continuance of which can be ſecured only by *mutual affections*. Therefore it is that with extreme apprehenſion I view the ſmalleſt ſeeds of diſcontent, which are unwarily ſcattered abroad. *Fifty* or *ſixty* years will make aſtoniſhing alterations in theſe colonies, and this conſideration ſhould render it the buſineſs of *Great Britain* more and more to cultivate our good diſpoſitions towards her; but the misfortune is that thoſe *great men* who are wreſtling for power at home think themſelves very ſlightly intereſted in the proſperity of their country *fifty* or *ſixty* years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for ſuppoſed *immediate advantages*.

I Shall be extremely ſorry if any man miſtakes my meaning in any thing I have ſaid. Officers employed by the Crown are, while according to the laws they conduct themſelves, entitled to legal obedience, and ſincere reſpect. Theſe it is a duty to render them, and theſe no good or prudent perſon will withhold; but when theſe officers, through raſhneſs, or deſign, deſire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper conceſſions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts ſhould be conſidered as equal injuries to the Crown and people, and ſhould be courageouſly and conſtantly oppoſed. To ſuffer our ideas to be confounded by *names* on ſuch occaſions would be an *inexcuſable weakneſs*, and probably an *irremediable errour*.

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But whatever kind of Miniſter he is that attempts to innovate *a ſingle iota* in the privileges of theſe colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppoſe*; and that you will never ſuffer yourſelves to be either *cheated* or *frightened* into any *unworthy obſequiouſneſs*. On ſuch emergencies you may ſurely, without preſumption, believe that ALMIGHTY GOD himſelf will look down upon your righteous conteſt with gracious approbation. You will be a "*band of brothers*," cemented by the deareſt ties; and ſtrengthened with inconceivable ſupplies of force and conſtancy, by that ſympathetick ardour which animates good men confederated in a good cauſe. Your *honour* and *welfare* will be, as they now are, moſt intimately concerned; and beſides, *you are aſſigned by Divine Providence*, in the appointed order of things, the *protectors of unborn ages*, whoſe *fate* depends upon your *virtue*. Whether *they* ſhall ariſe the *generous* and *indiſputable heirs* of the nobleſt patrimonies, or the *daſtardly* and *hereditary drudges* of imperious taſkmaſters, YOU MUST DETERMINE.

To diſcharge this double duty to *yourſelves*, and to your *poſterity*, you have nothing to do but to call forth into uſe the *good ſenſe* and *ſpirit* of which you are poſſeſſed. You have nothing to do but to conduct your affairs *peaceably*, *prudently*, *firmly*, *jointly*. By *theſe means* you will ſupport the character of *freemen*, without loſing that of *faithful ſubjects*; a good character in any government, one of the beſt under a *Britiſh* government. You will *prove* that *Americans* have that true *magnanimity* of ſoul that can reſent injuries, without falling into rage; and that though your devotion to *Great Britain* is the moſt affectionate, yet you can make PROPER DISTINCTIONS, and know what you owe *to yourſelves* as well as *to her*. You will, at the ſame time that you advance your *intereſts*, advance your *reputation*. You will convince the world of the *juſtice of your demands*, and the *purity of your intentions*. While all mankind muſt, with unceaſing applauſes, confeſs that YOU indeed DESERVE liberty who ſo *well underſtand* it, ſo *paſſionately love* it, ſo *temperately enjoy* it, and ſo *wiſely*, *bravely*, and *virtuouſly aſſert*, *maintain*, and *defend* it.

For my part I regard *Great Britain* as a *bulwark*, happily fixed between theſe colonies and the powerful nations of *Europe*. That kingdom is our advanced poſt, or fortification; which remaining ſafe, we, under its protection enjoying peace, may diffuſe the bleſſings of religion, ſcience, and liberty, through remote wilderneſſes. It is therefore inconteſtably our *duty*, and our *intereſt*, to ſupport the ſtrength of *Great Britain*. When, confiding in that ſtrength, ſhe begins to forget from whence it aroſe, it will be an eaſy thing to ſhow the ſource. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm ſpread among her merchants and tradeſmen, by the univerſal aſſociation of theſe colonies, at the time of the *Stamp Act*, not to import any of her MANUFACTURES.

In the year 1718 the *Ruſſians* and *Swedes* entered into an agreement not to ſuffer *Great Britain* to export any NAVAL STORES from their dominions but in *Ruſſian* or *Swediſh* ſhips, and at their own prices. *Great Britain* was diſtreſſed; *pitch* and *tar* roſe to *three pounds* a barrel. At length ſhe thought of getting theſe articles from the colonies; and the attempt ſucceeding, they fell down to *fifteen ſhillings*. In the year 1756 *Great Britain* was threatened with an invaſion. An eaſterly wind blowing for ſix weeks, ſhe could not MAN her fleet; and the whole nation was thrown into the utmoſt conſternation. The wind changed; the *American* ſhips arrived; the fleet ſailed in ten or fifteen days. There are ſome other reflections on this ſubject worthy of the moſt deliberate attention of the *Britiſh* Parliament, but they are of ſuch a nature that I do not chooſe to mention them publickly. I thought that I diſcharged my duty to my country by taking the liberty, in the year 1765, while the *Stamp Act* was in ſuſpenſe, of writing my ſentiments to a Gentleman of the greateſt influence at home; who afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by eſpouſing our cauſe, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act.

* Ubi imperium ad ignaros aut minus bonos pervenit, *novum illud exemplum*, ab dignis & idoneis, ad indignos & non idoneos *transfertur*. Sal. *Bell. Cat. S.* 50.

"Certe ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita eſt, experiar: Verum id fruſtra an ob rem faciam, in veſtra manu ſitum eſt, quirites."

For my part, I am reſolved to contend for the liberty delivered down to me by my anceſtors; but whether I ſhall do it effectually or not depends on you, my countrymen.

"How littleſoever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatened it is ſtill more difficult to be ſilent."

A FARMER.

Is there not the ſtrongeſt probability that if the univerſal ſenſe of theſe colonies is immediately expreſſed by RESOLVES *of the Aſſemblies, in ſupport of their rights, by* INSTRUCTIONS *to their Agents on the ſubject, and by* PETITIONS *to the Crown and Parliament for redreſs, theſe meaſures will have the ſame ſucceſs now that they had in the time of the* Stamp Act? D.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 31.

THIS day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, when his Honour the Preſident opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech:

Gentlem of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

OUR late worthy Governour having deſigned to meet you here at this time, the reaſons of that his intention have been re-conſidered by me in Council, and the objects for your conſideration he had to lay before you have been judged to be of ſuch importance to the honour and ſervice of his Majeſty, to the ſecurity, eaſe, and happineſs, of the people, that I was adviſed (as the adminiſtration devolved on me) to renew the proclamation for your meeting.

By letters from his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces, and from Sir William Johnſon, Superintendent of Indian affairs (which I ſhall cauſe to be laid before you) it will appear that a ſet of men, regardleſs of the laws of natural juſtice, unmindful of the duties they owe to ſociety, and in contempt of the Royal proclamations, have dared to ſettle themſelves upon the lands near Redſtone creek and Cheat river, which are the property of the Indians; and notwithſtanding the repeated warnings of the danger of ſuch lawleſs proceedings, and the ſtrict and ſpirited injunctions to them to deſiſt and quit their unjuſt poſſeſſions, they ſtill remain unmoved, and ſeem to defy the orders, and even the powers, of Government.

What avails it, Gentlemen, that we have laws to repreſs the fraud and violence committed by individuals upon each other, and thereby preſerve the internal peace and good order of the country, if we have not a coercive legal power ſufficient to reſtrain and puniſh thoſe who by their conduct are drawing upon the whole community one of the moſt dreadful publick calamities that can befal us? Late experience hath ſhown us the variety of evils which the inhabitants on the frontiers ſuffered during an Indian war; nor can you have forgot the torrents of human blood which drenched our lands, and the cruel captivity to which ſo many of every age and ſex were ſubjected. No, the tender heart of man cannot ſo ſoon diveſt itſelf of the feelings of humanity which were excited by thoſe ſcenes of complicated miſery; and ſhall we, can we, permit thoſe banditti, thoſe abandoned men, in proſecution of their uſurped pretenſions, to open afreſh thoſe ſluices of blood whoſe flowing hath ſo lately been ſtopped, by the wiſdom, fortitude, and paternal care, of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign? I will rather hope for your aſſiſtance to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, and to enable me, by ſome prudent law, to prevent the fatal conſequences which muſt otherwiſe follow from the diſcontent, and the natural vindictive diſpoſition, of the Indians.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

If you ſhall find it neceſſary to lay any tax upon the people for the ſervice I have recommended to you, I have no occaſion to mention my earneſt deſire that it may be done in a manner that ſhall be as little burthenſome to them as it is poſſible. They have long born, they have long groaned under, THE WEIGHT OF TAXES. Could I live to ſee a period to them, it would be great conſolation to me in the decline of life.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

A memorial which the Treaſurer preſented to the late Governour, and which will alſo be laid before you, is to be a further ſubject of your conſideration. If you think that the people can, with propriety, be relieved from any part of the heavy taxes they have laboured under, I perſuade myſelf that your inclination to do it is equal to my own; and I need not caution you that in any act for this purpoſe regard muſt be had to the publick faith, already plighted, and to acts of Parliament, which muſt be the invariable rules of my conduct, and I hope they will have their proper weight in your deliberations, upon this occaſion.

The inconvenience of carrying on the publick buſineſs at both ends of the Capitol, at the ſame time, is ſo well known to you that it is unneceſſary for me to recommend deſpatch in your proceedings, ſo that they may be finiſhed before the General Court begins. Indeed the benefits ariſing from the wiſeſt laws for the good government of a country are greatly diminiſhed if the execution of them meets with delays and interruptions, from whatever cauſe they may happen.

I cannot conclude without paying the juſt tribute to the memory of our late Governour, whoſe death we now lament. His diſtinguiſhed abilities in government, his unwearied application and attention to the duties of his ſtation, made him happy in the approbation of his Royal maſter; his integrity, good ſenſe, candour, eaſineſs of acceſs, and his endeavours for our happineſs, aſſured him of the gratitude and affection of us all. May the wiſdom and goodneſs of our Moſt Excellent Sovereign direct him in the choice of a ſucceſſour whoſe mind is equally cultivated in the arts of government, and equally zealous in promoting the great ends of it.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Robert Smith's houſe, near York town, was burnt to the ground, and all his furniture. It is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a ſpark lodging among the ſhingles, as the roof was all in a blaze before it was diſcovered.

Two veſſels are arrived in Hampton road, one of which is ſuppoſed to be Captain Fox from London.

The EFFIGY.

A FABLE.

Humbly inſcribed to the MONITOR, *that he may hang* comets *on every* letter.

O MONITOR, thou deep adept
In literature, my thanks accept.
Th' illumin'd publick are thy debtors
For *fourteen comets* hung on *letters*;
To brighten them, by ſuch a ſhow
Of blazing ſplendours in a row.
Thou yieldeſt *letters* ſo much light,
To make them painful to the ſight;
Not to create a longing for them,
But that we may the more abhor them:
For it had been a vulgar ſtory
To place thy lights by way of glory;
For preſents of ſo high a kind,
Such is our poverty, we find,
Although with gratitude we burn,
We cannot make a fit return.
To be directed by our ſenſe
Of thy deſert, how vaſt th' expenſe!
But when the times become leſs hard,
Thou ſhalt receive a full reward;
Thou ſhalt be honour'd with thy due,
And *comets* dangle at thy cue.
Then, in the Palace for th' affected
Mov'd by *Fauquier* to be erected,
Shalt thou, within while paſſions ſtorm,
Some powerful potentate perform;
And, every rebel to confound,
Hurl at thy will thy comets round,
By *Newton*'s precepts unconfin'd,
As *Phaeton* his fire's declin'd.
An effigy of ſolemn look,
Enough to terrify a rook,
His head well ſtuff'd to make a ſhow,
Though gaunt, alas, he is below,
Which renders it beyond a queſtion
That he enjoys no ſound digeſtion;
His neck with waving tatters hung
Of maſſacred *diplomas* ſtrung;
His left hand ſtretch'd in act to ſwagger,
While t'other graſps a wooden dagger:
This effigy is highly plac'd,
On a tree's top, to guard from waſte
The fruit beneath his feet that grows,
And with *Heſperian* luſtre glows.
So well he here behaves, no dragon
Had e'er ſuch vigilance to brag on;
For not a tempted ravenous crow
Dare venture near the cherries now.
But ah! ſuch calms will never laſt,
Some quarter pours a ruthleſs blaſt:
Down drops our watchman to the ground,
No cherry quicker paſſage found.
No ſooner ſprawling, ſtretch'd along,
Than black with crows that on him throng.
Their looks, as o'er his limbs they peer,
Exclaim how ſilly was our fear!
With pecking, ſcornful bills, they note
The ſcraps and ſhreds that form his coat;
And are not, on his pye-bald ſuit,
Though high bred birds, aſham'd to mute.
At length, a ſenior, wont to croak
Ill omens from a left hand oak,
Opens his mouth and ſilence breaks,
And with ſevere deportment ſpeaks,
Delivering, on the ſad occaſion,
Poor grandeur's funeral oration:
"Such alteration from a fall!
"Then ſure opinion place is all.
"This thing of wood, of rags, of ſtraw,
"When ſtuck above could ſtrike with awe,
"O you who almoſt kiſs the ſky,
"And very often, God knows why,
"Whether high plac'd you be or dream
"Of ſoaring high on man's eſteem,
"Or, viewing vulgar ſouls with ſcorn,
"On props of ſelf applauſe are born,
"Take heed your lofty ſeat in air
"Be firm, a well ſupported chair,
"The tempeſt able to abide,
"When poplars rock from ſide to ſide;
"For, broke the pillar, if your weight
"Shall once be tumbled from its height,
"The dulleſt eye, and from afar,
"Quickly diſcerns how low you are;
"How weak the ſpectre which before
"Fear was ſo ready to adore."

O. U. F. E. G.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* WILLIAMSBURG.

SARAH Burton, Charles City. James Binford, do. John Cooke, jun. merchant, Williamſburg. Mordecai Debnam, Charles City. James Emmerſon, Williamſburg. Charles Hankins, James City. Hansford Hill, near Williamſburg. Mr. Hardy, James river, Virginia. John Hodges, near Williamſburg. John Ruſſell, to the care of Col. Burwell, near Williamſburg, on James river, Virginia. John Southall, Charles City. Joſeph Wyatt, New Kent.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* NEWCASTLE.

BARTHOLOMEW Dandridge, Attorney at Law. Col. William Macon, New Kent, 2 letters. James Moſs, waterman, Cumberland town. John Williamſon, Hanover. Charles Crenſhaw, Hanover. Robert Harris, Hanover. Col. William Dabney, Hanover. Nicholas Crenſhaw, Hanover. Nelſon Berkley, Eſq; Hanover. Robert Witchell, mate of the Sarah. William Mickken, New Kent. William Roſs, Cumberland. The Rev. Mr. Boucher, Caroline. Sarah Millon, Rappahannock. James Allen, Hanover. Micajah Bullock, Hanover. George Morris, Hanover. William Auſtin, Hanover. William Wills, King and Queen. Gaius Gerviſs, King William. Richard Bowyer, Virginia. Suſannah Crenſhaw, Hanover. Capt. John Boyes, on board the Nautilus. Maiſin Grean, King and Queen. The Rev. Mr. John Reid, formerly Miniſter of Iſle of Wight. Col. Philip Rootes, King and Queen. William Sutton, Caroline. George Adams, Hanover. Dominy Gouger, New Kent. William White, King William. George Clough, New Kent.

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

Feb. 12. Jenny, Daniel Hutchinſon, from Rhode Iſland, with 4 deſks, 36 chairs, and 2 hhds. of moloſſes.

March 10. Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, from Antigua and St. Euſtatia, with 3 hhds. of moloſſes, and 95 half johannesſes.

Cleared.

Feb. 20. Neptune, Benjamin Smith, for Plymouth in New England, with 1700 buſhels of corn, 25 buſhels of beans, ſome live hogs, and 20 buſhels of wheat.

20. John and Betſey, W. B. Bunting, for Bermuda, with 1000 buſhels of corn, and 103 buſhels of peaſe.

24. Abigail, Samuel Snow, for Boſton, with 1800 buſhels of corn, 100 buſhels of wheat, 10 buſhels of beans, 5 bags of feathers, and 200 wt. of bacon.

March 8. Jeany and Sally, Reuben Joyne, for Barbados, with 1500 buſhels of corn, 160 buſhels of peaſe, 1 caſk of tallow, 1 caſk of beans, 42 bacon hams, a quantity of live ſtock, 1800 hhd. ſtaves, and 8000 ſhingles.

9. Nancy, William Wallop, for Philadelphia, with 800 buſhels of corn.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

March 26. Watters, Thomas Addiſon, from Whitehaven, with European goods.

Cleared.

March 21. Sally, Thomas Walke, for Barbados, with 2999 buſhels of corn, 1 hhd. of peaſe, 12 barrels of pork, 10,000 ſhingles, and ſome live ſtock.

21. Triton, Robert Duthie, for Glaſgow, with 352 hhds. of tobacco, 7000 ſtaves, and 29 dozen of hoops.

21. Neptune, John Ewing, for Glaſgow, with 482 hhds. of tobacco, 11,200 ſtaves, 1000 hoops, and 8 ſmall boxes of types.

28. Betſey and Hannah, Henry Webb, for Briſtol, with 6698 buſhels of wheat, and 4940 ſtaves.

29. Thomas, John Robertſon, for Cadiz, with 9448 buſhels and a half of wheat, 2200 buſhels of corn, and 6 caſks of bees wax.

29. Mally, Robert Bennett, for Glaſgow, with 537 hhds. of tobacco, 15,200 ſtaves, and 26 tuns of pig iron.

Advertiſements.

MARCH 31, 1768.

IT is deſired that the officers who are accountable to the late Lieutenant Governour FAUQUIER will be pleaſed to pay what they were anſwerable to him for, until the 3d of *March* inclusive, at the approaching General Court, that his executors may be enabled to complete the ſettlement of his affairs with the expedition they wiſh.

WILLIAM NELSON.
ROBERT CARTER.
PEYTON RANDOLPH.
GEORGE WYTHE.

THIS is to give notice that the executors of Colonel *Charles Carter*, deceaſed, will attend at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s, in *Williamſburg*, from the 1ſt until the 6th day of *May* next, to receive the payments then due upon bond from the ſeveral purchaſers of ſlaves ſold by them on the 9th day of *November* 1767, at *Rocky Ridge*, in *Cheſterfield* county. And the executors further deſire thoſe Gentlemen, to whom any of the bonds then taken were paid, to attend there alſo, if they find it needful, that the executors may be diſcharged for their value; for as it is their duty to ſettle the teſtator's accounts, and ſatisfy his creditors, as ſoon as poſſible, they will not only expect but inſiſt upon a punctuality, as well in the firſt as laſt payments, otherwiſe the bonds will be immediately put into the hands of a diligent attorney. 6

SURRY, *March* 16, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

JOHN KERR.

To be SOLD *at the* Rocky Ridge, *for ready money, on Tueſday the* 12*th of* APRIL *next,*

A choice Negro Lad,

about 17 years old, belonging to the eſtate of *Joſias Blackwell*, deceaſed, and to ſatisfy his debts.

1‖ JOHN WILKINSON, Adminiſtrator.

MY HORSE

MERRY TOM

is in high perfection, ſtands at my houſe, and covers mares at a guinea the leap, or three guineas the ſeaſon. A large diſcount for ready money. After the beginning of *Auguſt* he covers at 20 s. a leap. I have provided plenty of provender for the mares that are to ſtay with the horſe before graſs comes, and they may depend they ſhall be duly fed for 2 s. 6 d. a week.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, March 28, 1768.

PRINCE GEORGE, *March* 28, 1768.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my plantation, on *Mayo* creek, *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, about the 1ſt of *April* laſt, a handſome blooded cheſtnut ſorrel filly, two years old laſt ſpring, full 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on her noſe, one hind foot white above the footlock, but neither dockt nor branded. Whoever delivers her at the ſaid plantation, or to me, ſhall receive a reward of 5 l. and as ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, 10 l. on conviction of the thief.

JOHN BAIRD.

By permiſſion of the Worſhipful the MAYOR of *Williamſburg*,
At the old Theatre, near the Capitol,
By the VIRGINIA COMPANY of COMEDIANS,
On *Monday* the 4th of *April* will be preſented a TRAGEDY,
CALLED

DOUGLAS.

Lord RANDOLPH,	by	Mr. BROMADGE.
GLENALVON,		Mr. GODWIN.
NORVAL, DOUGLAS,		Mr. VERLING.
Old NORVAL,		Mr. PARKER.
OFFICER,		Mr. WALKER.
Lady RANDOLPH,	by	Mrs. OSBORNE.
ANNA,		Mrs. PARKER.

An occaſional Prologue by Mr. Verling, and after the play a Dance by Mr. Godwin.

To which will be added a farce, called

The Honeſt Yorkſhireman.

Sir Penurious Muckworm,	by	Mr. BROMADGE.
GAYLOVE,		Mr. VERLING.
SAPSCULL,		Mr. PARKER.
SLANGO,		Mr. GODWIN.
BLUNDER,		Mr. WALKER.
ARABELLA,	by	Mrs. OSBORNE.
COMBRUSH,		Mrs. PARKER.

Tickets to be had of Mr. *William Ruſſell*, at his ſtore next door to the Poſt Office, and at the door of the Theatre.

BOXES 7 s. 6 d. PIT 5 s. GALLERY 3 s. 9 d.

Vivant Rex & Regina.

N. B. No perſon whatever can be admitted behind the ſcenes.

[On *Wedneſday* the *Drummer*, with *Miſs in her Teens.*]

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber in York *town,*

A QUANTITY of brown human hair, and brown and black horſe hair. Perukemakers may be ſupplied with ſo ſmall a quantity as one pound, of any particular colour they may call for. ALEX. MAITLAND.

N. B. All perſons indebted to me are deſired to be ſpeedy in their payments, in order the better to enable me to diſcharge my juſt debts. A. M.

To be SOLD *at the late dwelling-house of the Reverend Mr. Commissary* Robinson, *deceased, in* King *and* Queen *county, on* Thursday *the 14th of* April *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

All his personal estate,

consisting of plate, kitchen and household furniture (amongst which are several good beds, mohogany chairs and tables, china, &c.) a valuable library of books, a pole chair, some good horses, stocks of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Credit will be allowed to those that purchase above the value of 30 s. until the 1st day of *December* next, on giving bond and approved security to

RICHARD CORBIN,
CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, } Administrators.

N. B. At the same time several valuable house servants and carpenters will be hired out. 2

LOST out of my pocket, about the 23d of *December* last, a small black leather POCKETBOOK, with one of Col. *Bernard Moore*'s lottery tickets, N° 197, and other papers of value, therein. Whoever brings the book and papers to me, near *Newcastle*, shall be well rewarded.

1‖ WILLIAM STANLEY.

To be SOLD *before Mr.* ANTHONY HAY'S *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Tuesday *the 3d of* May,

TWenty five fine young *Virginia* born

SLAVES,

for ready money.

4 WILL. CHURCHILL.

To be SOLD *for ready money, at* Gloucester *court-house, on* Wednesday *the 13th of* April *next*,

THIRTY CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

six fine blooded chariot HORSES, 20 hhds. of crop TOBACCO, the property of *Lewis Burwell*, and taken in execution to satisfy a debt for which he became security for *Francis Willis*, by

2‖ The SHERIFF.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold several other NEGROES, taken in execution, for ready money.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *in* Fredericksburg,

GENUINE

MADEIRA WINE,

of the best *New York* quality, by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, on the following terms, for ready money, or good bills of exchange, *viz.*

	£. 33-10	sterling per pipe.
	18	do. per hhd.
	9-10	do. per qr. cask.
Or on twelve months credit, - - -	38	do. per pipe.
	20	do. per hhd.
	11	do. per qr. cask.

which is as cheap as can be afforded.

I have also extraordinary good RUM, SUGAR, and MOLOSSES, to sell, for cash or wheat, on reasonable terms; also a parcel of good coarse white LINENS, and STATIONARY, to jump off. 8 ROGER DIXON.

NORFOLK, *March* 24, 1768.

THE subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper encouragement, as he intends following a regular and fixed rule in all his transactions) to dispose of, on commission, all kinds of goods and merchandise, at private and publick sale, for cash or credit; the commissions very reasonable, let the sum total of a sale be never so small, not to exceed 3 per cent. the owners of the goods giving in writing their instructions, which shall be punctually adhered to; if ordered to be sold for cash their money ready, and accounts to settle, in two days from the conclusion of the sale; and if for credit, bonds and notes ready to deliver up in three days, and great care no bad debts are made. Goods wanted to be conveyed from one port to another by way of *Norfolk* will be received at convenient wharfs and warehouses from the vessels into the warehouse by cranes, and back into the vessels in the same order. Letters with goods shall be duly answered, and one sent with them, making the storage and trouble very moderate. Advice from any quarter, with the premium lodged, policies of ensurance shall be made out and registered, and the same regard paid to the interest of the assured as if he was present himself. As I intend transacting every thing I shall be employed in conformable to instructions, and with the utmost punctuality, and at the same time use my endeavours to remove many inconveniences traders up the country, in *Maryland*, and elsewhere, labour under, I hope to meet with their approbation, and shall want no conveniences for storing any kind of merchandise, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

N. B. I keep a chest purposely to put goods sold in until the conclusion of the sale, and hope I shall give no offence to any purchasers, as by this necessary precaution I shall be enabled to comply with the above, which it is my fixed resolution not to break. W. M'CAA.

RUN away from my service, at *Williamsburg*, on *Saturday* the 5th of this instant *(March)* a Negro boy named CHARLES, the property of Col. *William Allen*. He is 15 or 16 years of age, and but small; had on a green patched jacket, white cotton breeches, a new shirt, and chews and smokes much tobacco. He carried off with him a poor bay horse, about 14 and a half or 15 hands high, 6 years old, with a black mane and tail, has had a fistula in his shoulders, trots sometimes, but generally prefers a slower pace. He had also a new pair of leather bags, full of newspapers. Whoever will deliver the said boy, horse, and bags, to me in *Charles City*, shall be reasonably well rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

N. B. He was seen crossing the bridge at the Capitol landing, and is supposed to be upon *York* river, and to have made up the country. W. D.

BRUNSWICK, *March* 3, 1768.

I LITTLE thought I should ever have occasion to address the publick in vindication of my character, from an aspersion of that kind which has lately been thrown upon it. I have been accused of having killed some hogs which did not belong to me, in a clandestine manner, and with an intention to convert them to my own use, to the prejudice of the owner. That I killed some wild hogs in December last which did not belong to me is very true, but that I did not do it with any fraudulent design is as true. This I hope will appear from the depositions which follow, *viz.*

The depositions of sundry persons taken this 5th day of March, 1768, *concerning a certain number of hogs killed by Mr. Daniel Mabry of the county of Brunswick.*

JOHN Baker, being of full age, and being first sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that some time in December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven, he was at the house of the said Mabry; and one evening the said Mabry went out between sunset and dark, as he informed this deponent, in search of some hogs of his which were wild. That he afterwards informed this deponent that he found one of his said hogs, which he caught and killed. That while he was killing the said hog there came up six hogs, which he took to be wild, and not his own. That he caught and killed five of them, and afterwards returned to his house, where this deponent then was, and informed him of what had happened as above, and desired of this deponent to go with him the next morning to assist him in getting the said hogs to his house, and to see in what manner he had killed them, which this deponent accordingly did; and after the said hogs were brought to the house of the said Mabry, he the said Daniel Mabry sat down and wrote an advertisement, giving a proper description of the said hogs, both as to their flesh marks as well as their ear marks, which, to the best of this deponent's remembrance, was an under half crop in the right, and a crop and under half crop in the left ear. And further, this deponent saith that the said Mabry desired him to make the said affair known to every one he had an opportunity of seeing, or words to that purpose. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN BAKER.

JAMES Denton, another witness, being first sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that in a day or two after the hogs were killed by Mr. Daniel Mabry, as mentioned in the deposition of Mr. John Baker, this deponent was at the said Mabry's house, but he was from home; and Mrs. Mabry, wife of the said Daniel Mabry, informed this deponent of the said hogs being killed, and asked this deponent if he would walk into the smokehouse and view them, which he accordingly did, when he found six hogs killed and cleaned, one of which was of the said Mabry's proper mark, and the others of the mark as described in the said Baker's deposition. And this deponent further saith that the said Mrs. Mabry desired him to let the neighbours know of their having the said hogs, that if they belonged to any neighbour they might get them, as she should be proud the owner had them. And further this deponent saith not. JAMES DENTON.

JOEL Wren, another witness, taken on behalf of the said Daniel Mabry. The said Wren, being of full age, and being first sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that about the time of the said Mabry's killing the said hogs, as mentioned in the deposition of Mr. John Baker, and as well as this deponent remembers it was the third day after the said hogs were killed, as they informed him, he was at the house of the said Mabry, when the said Mabry informed him that he had killed some wild hogs, and described the mark of them, and asked if this deponent knew the mark, and this deponent replied that he did not. Upon that the said Mabry asked this deponent to walk and look at the hogs in the smokehouse, where the said hogs were, as mentioned in Denton's deposition, five of which were of the mark as described by Mr. Baker, and the other of the said Mabry's proper mark. And upon examining the mark of the said hogs, the said Mabry asked this deponent again if he knew the mark; and he replied that he did not, unless it was Col. Allen's. And the said Mabry said it might be the said Allen's mark, but he thought he knew that mark. That this deponent then informed the said Mabry that he was going that day in search of some wild hogs of Col. Richard Cocke's, with his brother John Wren, and that he expected to see many people; when the said Mabry desired him to acquaint them of the said hogs being then at his house, and killed by him. And further this deponent saith not.

his
JOEL + WREN.
mark.

Sussex, sc. *March* 5, 1768.

THE above depositions were severally signed and sworn to before DAVID MASON.

These depositions, I think, must make it appear very plainly that I had no intention that my having killed the hogs should be kept a secret. The truth is, I perceived the hogs were very wild; by the mark, I imagined they belonged to no one in my neighbourhood; I thought to kill them and make it as publick as possible would be the most likely means for the owner to get them: With this intention, and no other, I killed the hogs. If I did amiss it arose from no base self-interested motive, but from a desire to serve the person to whom the hogs might belong. Accordingly, within a few days after I killed the hogs, the owner's overseer got intelligence of, made application for, and readily received, them.

My neighbours are, I believe, all satisfied of the truth of what is here advanced; but being told that the affair is spoken of abroad in a different manner, have taken this method to do justice to my character, and hope it will effectually obviate the ill designs of those malevolent tongues which have given rise to the scandal. DANIEL MABRY.

BRUNSWICK, *March* 14, 1768.

MR. Daniel Mabry, who is my near neighbour, has desired me to give him, in writing, what I know of his conduct relative to some wild hogs he killed some time ago: I readily comply with his request, and wish it may have a tendency to remove the ill impressions which some misrepresentations may have occasioned. On Thursday, towards the last of December, 1767, I stepped over to Mr. Mabry's. He presently told me he had been out the preceding evening, in quest of a parcel of wild hogs which he had in the woods; that he had caught one of them, and while he was killing it the rest made off, and another gang came up, of which he killed five, but knew not whose they were. He then read an advertisement, which he said he had wrote (containing a particular description of the hogs) with an intention to set it up in some publick place. He then desired I would walk out and look at them. I saw six, one with his own mark; the others, I think, were marked as mentioned in his advertisement. Some of these his Negroes were cleaning; others were hanging, in an open place, before his door. He told me that when they were all cleaned he should desire me to walk over and weigh them. The Saturday following he sent for me; I went to his house, weighed the hogs, and took a memorandum of their weight. While I was weighing them Mr. Mabry told me he intended to advertise them in the Gazette. In short, Mr. Mabry seems to me to have acted openly and fairly, and without the least appearance of any fraudulent design.

WILLIAM FANNING.

PETERSBURG, *March* 18, 1768.

THE subscriber, intending for *England* in *May* next, requests all persons indebted to *Rumbold, Walker*, and *Tabb*, to make payment at or before the ensuing *April* General Court. He hopes those it may concern will so far regard this notice as to prevent further trouble, which will much oblige 2‖ JOHN TABB.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24, 1768.

AS I intend to leave the colony, for a few months, some time this summer, I think it necessary to acquaint the publick that my business of CHAIRMAKING, in all its branches, will be carried on at my shop as usual; where those Gentlemen who please to favour me with their custom may depend on having their work done on the most reasonable terms, expeditiously, and warranted to be good.——I request the favour of all persons indebted to me to pay off their accounts in *April* General Court, and those who have bespoke Riding Chairs of me to apply for them by that time.——I have for sale all sorts of materials for Chair and Harness making, for cash only.——I expect, in a short time, to be able to furnish Gentlemen with four-wheel carriages of my own make, of any sort, and hope to meet with encouragement.——I generally have Riding Chairs by me, which I will sell very cheap, for ready money, or bills of exchange. CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

WHEREAS the ship *Planter*, of *London*, *Wm. Robson* late commander, deceased, now under the command of *Michael Parsons*, which was put ashore upon *Willoughby's Point*, where the said ship and cargo sustained much damage (that of the ship, as by a return of the survey, three hundred and fifty pounds *Virginia* currency) any Gentleman who chooses to advance the sum for the use of said vessel, &c. on bottom security, for the same may apply to me on board, or to *Thomas Thompson* in my behalf.

MICHAEL PARSONS.

PARTNER

stands at my plantation in *Brunswick*, 2 miles from the court-house, and will cover mares at 20 s. the leap, 3 l. the season, or 5 l. to ensure a foal, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away; those who take single leaps pay at the stable door. Good pasturage for mares *gratis*, and I will take the best care possible of them, but will not be accountable for any that may get away.

ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who did not settle for their mares last year are desired to account with my overseer, *Thomas Gohlson*, who will give proper discharges for any money paid him.

The black HORSE

SAMPSON,

15 hands and a half high, [illegible] old this spring, will cover mares this [illegible] at my plantation near *Cabin Point* at [illegible] a leap, or 40 s. the season. Good pasturage for mares *gratis*.

SAMPSON was got by *Morton*'s Old Traveller, out of a hunting mare imported by Col. *John Syme*.

WILLIAM SHORT.

WALTER LENOX,

PERUKEMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLICK in general, and his CUSTOMERS in particular, that he has moved to the house known by the name of the *Red Lion*, next door above Mr. *Rind*'s Printing Office, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as usual; and as he has good accommodations for private lodgers, he will be much obliged to those Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, and they may depend upon the best usage for themselves and horses. He likewise takes this opportunity to request those whose accounts have been long standing to discharge them the ensuing court, or they may depend upon being sued, as it is not in his power to give any longer indulgence.

FOUND *at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Friday *the 1st of* January *last*,

A gold sleeve button,

which the owner may have by applying to the subscriber at the said place, on proving his property, and paying the charge of this advertisement.

2‖ JOHN PULLER.

To be SOLD *altogether or in lots, on the 20th of* May *next, at the lower quarter of the* Hunting Quarter *tract*,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Nottoway* river, in *Sussex* county, with all convenient houses for cropping thereon. The above land is sold to discharge a debt due from my brother *Robert* to Col. *John Syme* of *Hanover*. Credit will be allowed for one third until the 20th of *April* 1769, for another third until the 20th of *April* 1770, and for the remainder until the 20th of *April* 1771. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Bonds on demand will be taken.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit, by virtue of a deed of trust made us by Mr.* Robert Hutchings, *in* Dinwiddie *county*,

Sundry tracts of land,

viz. 150 acres in *Mecklenburg* county, near *Royster*'s ferry, on the south side of *Roanoke* river; also 400 acres contiguous, on *Tuesday* the 12th of *April* next. Four hundred acres on *Juniper* creek, in *Lunenburg* county, on *Friday the* 15th of *April* next. One hundred and fifty acres on *Cox*'s road, about 20 miles from *Petersburg*, whereon Mr. *Hutchings* formerly lived; also 150 acres, likewise 100 acres on the same road, about a mile higher up, whereon the said Mr. *Hutchings* now lives, known by the name of *Wynne*'s ordinary, on *Tuesday* the 19th of *April* next. Each tract of land to be sold on the premises, on the days of sale.

March 8, 1768. DUNCAN ROSE, JOHN JENNINGS, } Trustees.

Anthony Geoghegan,

Barber and Perukemaker,

HEREBY informs the publick that he has taken a ſhop next door to Mrs. *Vobe*'s tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches. Thoſe Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on good attendance, and have their wigs made in the neweſt faſhion, and in ſuch a manner as he hopes will merit their future favours.——————WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 24, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Cheſterfield*, near *Oſborne*'s, on the 21ſt of this inſtant *(March)* an indented ſervant woman named ANNE CARLILE, about 20 years of age, of a dark complexion, has a mark in the upper ſide of her mouth where ſhe has loſt a tooth, and a ſcar in her forehead; had on an *Engliſh* ſtuff gown with white ſilk ſpots in it, and a check apron. She is ſuppoſed to be gone down to *Norfolk* in a veſſel; I therefore forewarn all perſons from harbouring her, and all maſters of veſſels from carrying her out of the colony. She pretends to be a mantuamaker. Whoever contrives me word where ſhe is, and I get her again, ſhall have 20s. reward.

JOHN BRITTAN.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a gray horſe, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a dent on his withers, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock WL; poſted and appraiſed to 4l.

HUGH HENRY.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, two ſpayed ſows and a breeding ſow, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a ſwallow-fork and underkeel in the left; alſo a boar, marked with a crop and two ſlits in the right ear, and a hole and underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 36s.

THOMAS DUNN.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a gray mare, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 7 years old, with a hanging mane and buſhy tail, her foretop cropt, paces naturally, had a ſmall bell on marked DC, and branded on the near buttock TS; poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

JOSEPH SALLE.

FREDERICKSBURG, *March* 4, 1768.

ALL perſons having had dealings with *Lenox, Scott*, and Co. at their ſtore lately kept in the town of *Frederickſburg*, or elſewhere, are deſired to take notice that Mr. *James Somervell*, of the ſaid town, is duly authoriſed and empowered to ſettle all the ſaid Company's accounts, and to receive all debts due to them.

JOHN MITCHELL.

ALL perſons indebted to *Lenox, Scott*, and Co. are deſired to take notice that every debtor who ſhall fail to come and ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of *June* next will be immediately dealt with according to law, without reſpect to any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

AS the badneſs of the weather prevented the ſale of the Negroes advertiſed the 7th of this inſtant at the *Rocky Ridge*, this is to give notice that there will be 20 likely *Virginia* born SLAVES ſold at the ſame place on *Tueſday* the 14th of *April* next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day.) One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the *Oyer* court in *June* next, and credit for the remainder until the firſt day of *May* 1769. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. 4

At the town of Falmouth, *on* Saturday *the 9th day of* April, *will be let to the higheſt bidder, for the term of ten years, commencing from the 1ſt day of* May *next,*

THE ferry from ſaid town over *Rappahannock* river. There is an excellent new boat now belonging to the ferry, and a houſe nigh the landing for the ferrymen, conſequently it would appear no ſtranger would be under any inconvenience in renting it. Bond, and ſatisfactory ſecurity muſt be given, as well for the yearly payment of the rent as for the due keeping the ferry agreeable to law, to

The TRUSTEES.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a likely young bay horſe, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a few white hairs in his forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſeems naturally inclined to pace, and branded on the near buttock IF; poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

JOSEPH SMITH.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock R; poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

WILLIAM JONES, ſen.

To be SOLD *for ready caſh, in conſequence of a decree of* Glouceſter *county court, on the* 1ſt Thurſday *in the next month, at* Glouceſter *court-houſe,*

ABOUT ſeven hundred acres of valuable LAND, which was the property of the late Dr. *John Symmer*, deceaſed, lying in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, near the head of *North* river, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The ſaid land will be ſold altogether or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. 4

To be SOLD, *on very reaſonable terms, the following tracts of land, viz.*

TWO hundred and forty acres on the mouth of *Dan* river, in *Pittſylvania* county.
300 acres on *Pig* river, in do.
3620 acres on *Bye* creek, in *Halifax* county.
684 acres on *Miry* creek, in do.
850 acres on *Bradley*'s creek, in do.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Halifax* county.

WILLIAM M'DANIEL.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale,*

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Moyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

Tf

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamſburg, *on* Monday *the 2d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahoſick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, ſo well known, and ſo particularly deſcribed for its many advantages in a former advertiſement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelſon*, Eſq; who will make it eaſy to the purchaſer.

FRANCIS WILLIS.

10

To be SOLD, *by* LOTTERY,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are ſeveral large warehouſes, a large dwelling-houſe, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

LEMUEL RIDDICK.

Tf

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
Prizes,	137		
Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

Tf

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Tf

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the further part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— **** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.